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Borough of Redcar

1959



ANNUAL REPORTS

by the

Acting MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

P. BRODBIN, L.R.C.P. & S.I., D.P.H.

and the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT

N. HUDSON, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.,

Certified Meat and Food Inspector

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To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Redcar

I present herewith the annual report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the Borough for the year 1959.

The late Dr. H. Pattinson was your Medical Officer — we remember him as an admirable Doctor, a perfect gentleman, a generous and lovable friend.

Coronary Thrombosis

This disease accounted for a large number of deaths in Redcar.

The increased incidence of Coronary Thrombosis throughout England within recent years presents an urgent problem. Twenty-five per cent of us are likely to die of Coronary Thrombosis unless its progress can be halted. Is preventive medicine the answer here?

Recently an enormous amount of work has been done on the cause, or rather on the pathology, of this disease. Our knowledge is still incomplete and the medical literature is full of contradictory opinions.

There is a strong support for the suggestion that emotional stress plays a part in causing Coronary Thrombosis. Stress affects individuals and not groups. Hence we should avoid labouring under heavy pressure and responsibility "alone and unaided." Perhaps we should share our stress even if we reduce our income. Agreeable partnerships may pay dividends not always calculable in terms of the pound sterling.

With the increase in coronary mortality in this country there has been a tendency to increase our fat consumption and, more important, to increase the relative proportions of saturated at the expense of unsaturated fats. The Bantu people appear to enjoy an enviable freedom from Coronary Thrombosis and their diets certainly contain more unsaturated fatty acids than do our own.

Obesity increases considerably our chance of contracting heart and arterial diseases. An extra stone gives your heart an extra fourteen pounds of weight to drag around. A scale in the bathroom is the best preventative. Unless you walk from John o'Groats to Lands End you need not expect to walk off excess weight — "just eat less."

A relationship between incidence of Coronary Thrombosis and lack of exercise has been established. The incidence amongst farm labourers is indeed small compared with the incidence amongst sedentary workers. A survey in this country showed that bus drivers are more prone to heart disease than their conductors who run up and down stairs all day to collect fares. Today the woman of the house takes more exercise than her husband who uses his car from home to office. It is significant that coronary heart disease in the younger age group is very rare in females. The car is bad for circulation although it does get us around. Walking is indicated, and what better place than Redcar!

In conclusion I wish to thank the Chairman, Alderman Gillingham, and members of the Health Committee for their support, Mr. Caldwell, Town Clerk, for his good advice and co-operation, and Mr. N. Hudson, Chief Public Health Inspector for his valuable help at all times.

Your obedient servant,

P. BRODBIN,

Acting Medical Officer of Health.



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STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres)	7,161
Population (Registrar General's estimate for mid-1959 . . .	28,580
Number of inhabited houses	10,695
Rateable value	£492,531
Estimated product of a penny rate 1959-60	£1,925

* * *

VITAL STATISTICS

TABLE I

	Male	Female	Total		
Live Births	253	263	516	Rate per 1,000 population . . .	18.1
Legitimate	238	252	490		
Illegitimate	15	11	26		
Corrected Birth Rate 18.6					
Still Births	3	5	8	Rate per 1,000 (Live and Still) Births	15.3
Deaths of all Infants under 1 year of age			12	Rate per 1,000 live births	22.9
Deaths of Legitimate Infants under 1 year of age			11	Rate per 1,000 Legitimate live births	20.7
Deaths of Illegitimate Infants under 1 year of age			1	Rate per 1,000 Illegitimate live births	38.5
				Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	18.9
Maternal deaths			Nil	*Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still births	Nil

Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births 5.0%

TABLE II

CIVILIAN DEATH RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, AND CASE RATES OF CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1959

Rate per 1,000 Population

All Causes	Typhoid and Paratyphoid (Enteric Fever)	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria
13.1*	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis	Influenza	Pneumonia	Acute Poliomyelitis
0.07	0.04	0.49	0.00

*Corrected Death Rate.

* * *

NOTIFICATIONS

Typhoid	Paratyphoid	Meningococcal Infection	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Erysipelas
0.00	0.04	0.00	0.91	2.06	0.00	0.14
Dysentery	Smallpox	Measles	Pneumonia	Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	Acute Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	Food Poisoning
3.53	0.00	12.11	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.45

TABLE III

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES

					Male	Female
Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...		2	2
Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...		—	—
Syphilitic disease	...	...	...		—	—
Diphtheria	...	...	...		—	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	...		—	—
Meningococcal infections	...	...	...		—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...		—	—
Measles	...	...	...		—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...			—	—
Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...		6	1
Malignant Neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...			9	—
Malignant Neoplasm, breast	...	...	...		—	6
Malignant Neoplasm, uterus	...	...	...		—	3
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...				12	8
Leukamia, aleukaemia	...	...	...		2	2
Diabetes	...	...	...		—	4
Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...			23	43
Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...		46	19
Hypertension with heart disease	...	...			1	3
Other heart disease	...	...	...		19	24
Other circulatory disease	...	...	...		9	9
Influenza	...	...	...		1	—
Pneumonia	...	...	...		9	5
Bronchitis	...	...	...		4	1
Other disease of respiratory system	...	...			4	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...			3	—
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...			—	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...		3	—
Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...		2	—
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...		—	—
Congenital malformations	...	...	...		2	3
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...			15	16
Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...		5	—
All other accidents	...	...	...		8	4
Suicide	...	...	...		1	—
Homicide and operations of war	...	...			—	—
					<hr/> 186	<hr/> 144

COMMENTARY

There was a slight fall in the death rate in comparison with the death rate of 1958. However, this slight fall is of no significance.

The number of deaths from tuberculosis remained low. This disease is on the way out, thanks to the advance in medical science and also to the general improvement in the social well-being of the people.

There was a rise in infant mortality in 1959. However, quite large chance yearly fluctuations are expected in comparatively small populations. Nevertheless, many infant deaths are preventable.

The birth rate was slightly less than in 1958.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

			1959 Population 28,580	1958 Population 28,410	1957 Population 28,310	1956 Population 28,100
Scarlet Fever	...	...	26	19	24	15
Diphtheria	...	...	0	0	0	0
Typhoid Fever	...	...	0	0	0	0
Paratyphoid	...	...	1	0	0	0
Measles	...	...	346	188	485	331
Whooping Cough	...	...	59	7	25	72
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	4	1	0	1
Erysipelas	...	...	4	0	0	3
Pneumonia	...	...	2	6	25	23
Cerebro spinal Meningitis	...	...	0	0	0	0
Paralytic Poliomyelitis	...	...	1	0	0	0
Non-Paralytic Poliomyelitis	...	...	1	0	0	0
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	16	15	20	29
Other forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	0	2	2	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	0	0	0	0
Dysentery	...	...	101	0	2	10
Food Poisoning	...	...	13	1	2	6
Encephalitis, Infective	...	...	1	0	0	0
Encephalitis, Post-Infective	...	...	1	0	0	0

The year was mainly notable for a measles epidemic in the first quarter and an outbreak of sonne dysentery in the last quarter. This sonne dysentery involved a lot of extra work for the Public Health Inspectors and their work in controlling the outbreak is worthy of special mention.

There were two cases of poliomyelitis during the year, one paralytic and one non-paralytic. Both made good recoveries. It should be noted that these two cases were in non-immunised children.

A revision of what diseases should and should not be notifiable is long overdue.

* * *

NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS, 1959

Male Age Groups								Female Age Groups								
0-	10-	20-	30-	40-	50-	60-	Tot.	0-	10-	20-	30-	40-	50-	60-	Tot.	Tot.
0	3	0	3	2	4	1	13	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	3	16

All Pulmonary

* * *

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
Full Course	331	286	316	335	396	354
Reinforcing Dose	151	139	208	292	433	338
	<hr/> 482	<hr/> 425	<hr/> 524	<hr/> 627	<hr/> 829	<hr/> 692

* * *

WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION

	1959
Full Course	271

DIPHTHERIA

There was a gratifying increase in the number of children immunised against diphtheria. Complacency about the absence of this disease should not allow us to neglect the protection of immunisation. Outbreaks in Dublin within recent years show that the enemy — the Klebs-Loeffler bacillus — is still knocking around.

* * *

POLIOMYELITIS

Poliomyelitis immunisation proceeded smoothly during the year. The percentage of children under 16 immunised is about 80%.

The response from the under 40's has been poor. The "Open Clinic Method" is more acceptable to the adult population who generally hate the tie involved in the appointments' method.

Some people do not believe in immunisation. Three things, however, should be considered as a result of immunisation against poliomyelitis:—

- (1) Antibodies (protectors) can be demonstrated in the blood stream following the injections;
- (2) The results "in the field" (amongst those immunised) are satisfactory;
- (3) Reactions are few and far between.

CLINIC FACILITIES AVAILABLE IN REDCAR

Details of various clinics held in the area are given below:—

5 Turner Street, Redcar

Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinic—Alternate Tuesdays, 1-0 p.m.

Child Welfare Sessions—Thursdays, 2-4 p.m.

Minor Ailments Clinics for school children—

Mondays, Wednesday and Fridays, 9-30 a.m.

Diphtheria Immunisation—Mondays and Fridays, 9-30 a.m., Thursdays, 2 p.m.

Orthopaedic Consultant's Clinics—Second Tuesday in month, 10-30 a.m.

Dental Sessions—As and when arranged (by appointment).

Ophthalmic Consultant's Sessions—Fridays, 2-0 p.m. (by appointment).

E.N.T. Clinic—Fourth Wednesday in month, 10-0 a.m. (by appointment).

Poliomyelitis Vaccination—Mondays and Fridays (by appointment).

Dormanstown Methodist Schoolroom

Child Welfare Sessions—Every Wednesday, 2-0 p.m.

Diphtheria Immunisation—Every Wednesday, 2-0 p.m.

* * *

HOUSING

	1959	1958	1957
Permanent Houses completed by the Local Authority ...	157	40	Nil
Permanent Houses completed by Private Builders ...	129	43	70
Aged Persons Houses completed by the Local Authority ...	30	30	Nil
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	316	113	70
Permanent Houses under construction by Local Authority at end of year	146	115	18
Permanent Houses under construction by Private Builders at end of year	165	41	30
Aged Persons Houses under construction by Local Authority at end of year	20	30	30
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	331	186	78
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total number of applicants for Houses at end of year ...	764	813	978
Total number of applicants for Aged Persons Houses at end of year	201	254	199

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948

Part I of the Act

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (3)	Number of Inspections (4)	Number of Written Notices (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority ...	17	23	1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	73	109	7
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	13	19	5
Total ...	<u>103</u>	<u>151</u>	<u>13</u>

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Number of cases in which defects were found					
		Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	2	2	Nil	1	
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3) ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	7	7	Nil	3	
(b) Unsuitable or Defective ...	8	8	Nil	4	
Total ...	<u>17</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>Nil</u>	<u>8</u>	

ANNUAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR 1959

by

N. HUDSON

M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.,

Certified Meat and Food Inspector,

Chief Public Health Inspector and

Cleansing Superintendent.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Redcar

Mr. Mayor, Madam and Gentlemen,

It gives me great pleasure and satisfaction to submit my Annual Report of the work carried out by your Health and Cleansing Department for the year ended 31st December, 1959.

The summarisations of the work of inspections are as follows, housing inspections and repairs, shops, food inspections, cafes and public cleansing (including litter). Detailed reports are given under separate headings in the report.

Inspections

The following is a tabulated statement of the number and nature of inspections made and recorded during the year under the various Acts, Orders and Byelaws in force within the Borough:—

Total number of inspections	...	...	6,996
Total number of re-inspections	...	...	7,211
Total number of nuisances found	...	...	6,975
(including 8 outstanding 1958)			
Total number of nuisances abated	...	...	6,964
Total number of Informal Notices	...	...	6,959
Total number of Statutory Notices	...	...	Nil
Total number of Informal Notices complied with			6,953
Total number of Statutory Notices complied with			Nil
Total number of Informal Notices outstanding			6
Total number of Statutory Notices outstanding			Nil

Sanitary Works and Improvements

Dilapidated dust bins	...	...	...	99
Choked drains	...	...	...	689
Choked and defective eave spouts	...	...	...	6
Choked sewers	...	...	...	30
Defective flushing apparatus	...	...	...	2
Keeping of animals, poultry, etc., in an insanitary condition	...	...	...	1
Defective construction of drains	...	...	...	11
Dirty condition of dwellinghouses	...	...	...	16
Dirty condition of water closets, urinals, etc.	...	...	...	7
Accumulation of rubbish	...	...	...	426
Dirty condition of yards	...	...	...	2
Defective roofs	...	...	...	26
Defective floors of dwellinghouses	...	...	...	7
Defective and insanitary condition of sinks	...	...	...	10
Defective W.C. basins	...	...	...	5
Choked street gullies	...	...	...	58
Defective paving of yards	...	...	...	3
Defective fireplaces	...	...	...	4
Premises in a verminous condition	...	...	...	22
Overcrowded condition of premises	...	...	...	14
Choked and defective rain water pipes	...	...	...	4
Broken plaster work	...	...	...	15
Premises in need of lime-washing	...	...	...	2
Offensive smells	...	...	...	760
Insufficient sink accommodation	...	...	...	2
Defective construction of windows	...	...	...	6

External walls requiring re-pointing	...	108
Choked and defective waste pipes	...	12
Defective and dangerous condition of outbuildings	...	1

Infectious Diseases and Disinfection

Number of infected houses	...	20
Number of infected houses disinfected	...	20
Number of schools disinfected	...	1
Number of classrooms disinfected	...	3

Factories and Workshops

Number of inspections of factories and workshops	172
Number of nuisances found	8
Number of nuisances abated	8
Number of complaints from H.M. Inspector	5

Bakehouses

Number of bakehouses on Register	14
Number of notifications received from H.M. Inspector	Nil
Number of notifications dealt with	Nil
Number of bakehouses added to Register	Nil
Number of bakehouses removed from Register	Nil
Number of nuisances discovered and dealt with	4
Number of inspections	91

Milkshops

Number on Register	48
Number discontinued during the year	2
Number of inspections	296
Number of notices dealt with	14

Public Conveniences

The new conveniences were opened at the latter part of September and full-time attendants were employed but even then certain pilfering took place for a time. These new conveniences were praised by all who visited them and in their design every consideration has been given for the well-being of the attendants.

The misuse of public conveniences is confined to a small minority, the majority of the public demanding a high standard of hygiene and appreciating the efforts made to maintain this standard. Precautions must be taken to protect the interests of the majority and every effort made to control and educate the minority.

The main damage is confined to the male section, disfigurement being caused by knives and sharp instruments. Pilfering of toilet holders, coat hooks, soaps and soap containers had taken place and the answer to this is attendants, who, although they do not prevent this abuse entirely, do reduce it considerably.

Until parents, magistrates and others are able to take effective action to prevent vandalism and hooliganism and wilful destruction to public buildings, it is just a waste of time and money in providing fittings for irresponsible youths to destroy and damage.

Water Supply

The water supply to the area has been satisfactory in quality and quantity during the year 1959.

The area is supplied from the Redcar Filtration plant and also from treatment plants at Scaling Dam, Oven Close and Lockwood Beck. Water samples have been taken throughout the year and on the Lockwood Beck supply seven were found to be unsatisfactory. These results were found to be due to the sampling point being too near to the point of application of the chlorine so that too little time was allowed for sterilisation before collection of the samples. Samples are now being taken at a point further from the plant and these have shown the supply to be consistently satisfactory.

Ice Cream Manufacturers and Dealers

Under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, all premises used for the manufacture, sale or storage of Ice Cream have to be registered. The number on the Register in the Borough of Redcar at the end of the year was :—

Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Nuisances found	Number of Nuisances dealt with	Number of Samples taken
168	242	4	4	98

During the year, samples, as usual, have been taken both from manufacturers and retailers. It was endeavoured to take at least one sample from every retailer and more frequent samples from the manufacturers.

Appended below are the results of this sampling :—

- 54 samples were found to be Grade 1.
- 25 samples were found to be Grade 2.
- 7 samples were found to be Grade 3.
- 12 samples were found to be Grade 4.

Regarding the 12 samples of ice cream which were found to be Grade 4, thorough inspections of the premises took place and the owners were interviewed, and further samples were taken until Grade 1 samples were obtained. In all cases full co-operation was received from the owners.

Under the same Act, premises which are used for the manufacture of fish cakes, sausage and potted meats have to be registered and the following table shows the number on the register. Regular inspections were carried out on these premises throughout the year :—

Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Nuisances found	Number of Nuisances dealt with	Number of Samples taken
27	97	2	2	Nil

Shops Act

	Number of Defects found	Number Remedied	Number Outstanding
Rooms not at reasonable temperature	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lack of ventilation	Nil	Nil	Nil
Insufficient sanitary accommodation	2	2	Nil
Lack of accommodation for taking meals	2	2	Nil
Insufficient washing accommodation	4	4	Nil
Provision of hot water	3	3	Nil

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

Rodent Control

One full time operator is now employed by your Health Department and additional help is provided for sewer treatment twice a year. This operator has been able to cope with all the complaints received in the department.

The following is a summary of sewer treatments:—

Total number of manholes baited during the two treatments ...	422
Number of poison takes	165
Number of partial poison takes	62

The following table shows the work carried out by your Rodent Operator :

Number of Council houses dealt with for mice	6
Number of visits to Council for houses for mice	39
Number of Council houses dealt with for rats	28
Number of visits to Council houses for rats	448
Number of private houses dealt with for mice	18
Number of visits to private houses for mice	173
Number of private houses dealt with for rats	182
Number of visits to private houses for rats	3,540
Number of business premises dealt with for mice	4
Number of visits to business premises for mice	52
Number of business premises dealt with for rats	22
Number of visits to business premises for rats	293
Number of surface investigations for mice	—
Number of visits involved in surface investigations for mice	—
Number of surface investigations for rats	19
Number of visits involved in surface investigations for rats	521

Total number of visits — 5,102.

Summer Camps

There are now only two summer camps in the Borough. These two camps are inspected regularly and always are found to be satisfactory from a health point of view and are well conducted and managed.

Your department is having difficulty with the odd caravaneer who parks his caravan overnight on spare ground and, who, on being interviewed, makes all the excuses possible before he is forced to move on.

Disinfestation

During the year 23 complaints were dealt with by the department and where necessary a second treatment was carried out. The use of the powder “Zaldecide M” used by pressure blower achieved definite results in all cases.

Disinfection of Premises

During the year 20 premises were disinfected following infectious diseases. This is an increase on last year's figure.

Housing Inspections

Inspections of houses for the Housing Department have been carried out by your department and below is the number of inspections:—

Number of inspections for Selection List	277
Number of inspections for Classification of Houses	299
Number of inspections for Overcrowding	14
Number of inspections for Exchanges	17
	<hr/>
	607
	<hr/>

The number of cases of overcrowding in the Borough has again continued to decrease.

The number of inspections made on behalf of the Housing Department have definitely increased and are almost double compared with last year's figure.

Places of Entertainment

The usual inspections and check inspections during performances have been made and all work which has been necessary has been carried out immediately by the owners.

Atmospheric Pollution

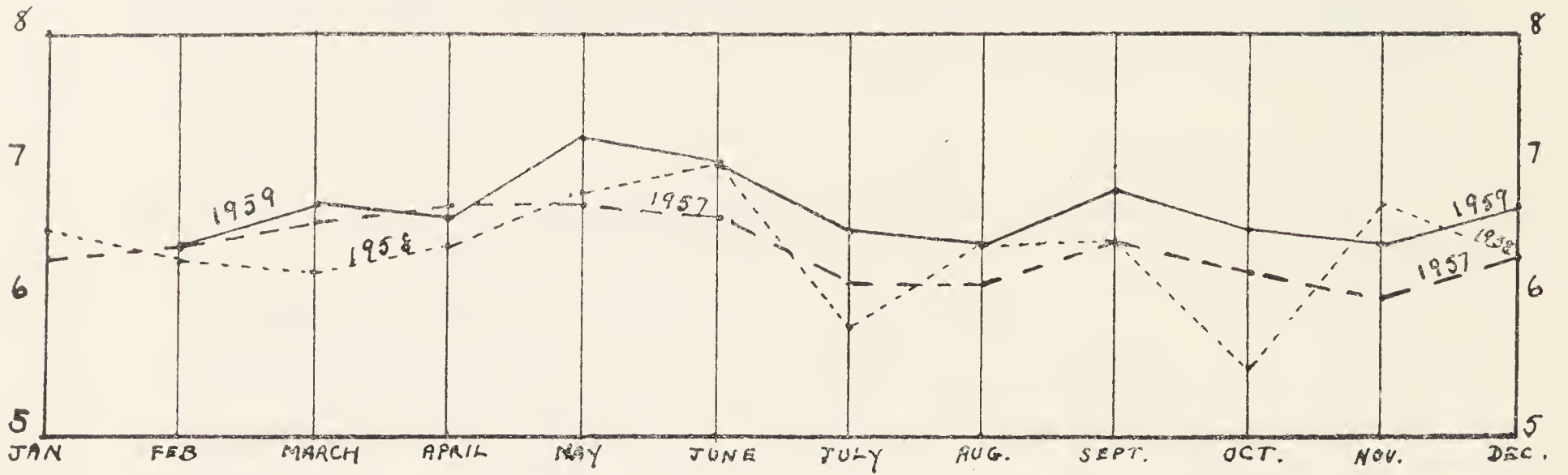
The chief industries within the Borough causing or likely to cause atmospheric pollution are set out here for your information:—

Source of Pollution	Description of Pollution or Potential Pollution
1. I.C.I. Chemical Works	Smoke and Fumes
2. Dorman Long & Co. Steel Works	Smoke, Grit and Fumes
3. Laundry	Smoke
4. Schools' Cooking Centre	Smoke
5. School Chimney, Redcar Lane	Smoke
6. School Chimney, Kirkleatham Lane	Smoke
7. Experimental Plant, Dorman Long	Fumes
8. Technical College Chimney, Corporation Road	Smoke
9. Domestic Chimneys	Smoke

Warrenby—Industrial			A	B	C	D	E
January	...	...			Bottle Broken		
February	...	...	0.52	6.5	9.42	5.80	15.22
March	...	...	0.35	6.7	8.92	6.35	15.27
April	...	...	1.21	6.6	11.56	12.26	23.82
May	...	...	0.18	7.2	5.81	5.91	11.72
June	...	...	1.78	7.0	11.42	7.35	18.77
July	...	...	2.66	6.5	7.08	8.25	15.33
August	...	...	0.05	6.4	2.67	4.51	7.18
September	...	...	1.09	6.8	3.44	5.75	9.19
October	...	...	0.79	6.5	3.35	11.45	14.80
November	...	...	2.27	6.4	22.20	16.43	38.63
December	...	...	2.46	6.7	8.95	14.94	23.89
Total			13.36	73.2	94.82	99.00	193.82
Average for 1959			1.21	6.65	8.62	9.00	17.62
Average for 1958			0.962	6.358	6.9	10.48	17.38
Average for 1957			1.549	6.366	10.242	15.155	25.398

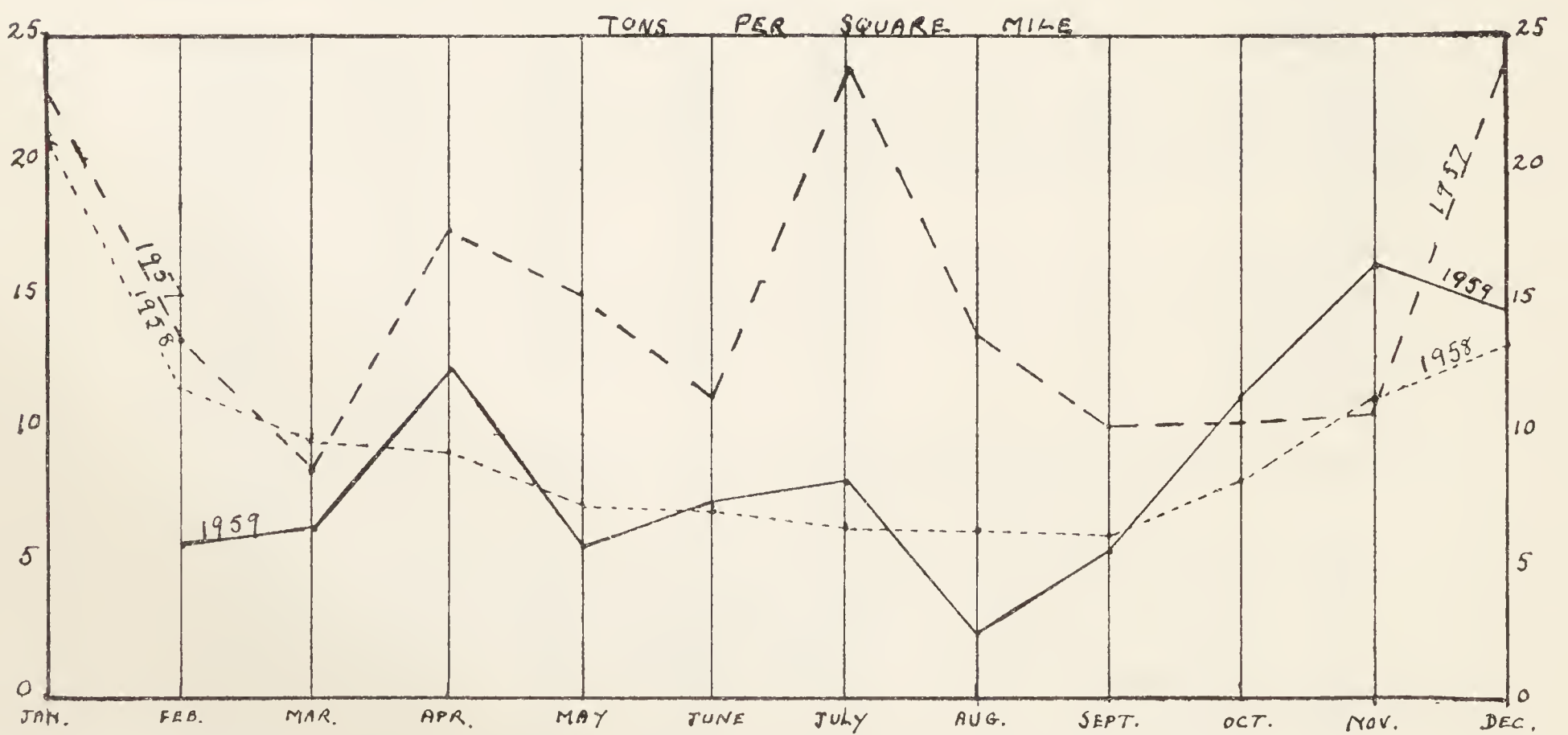
WARRENBY INDUSTRIAL.
1957 - 1959.

pH VALUE.



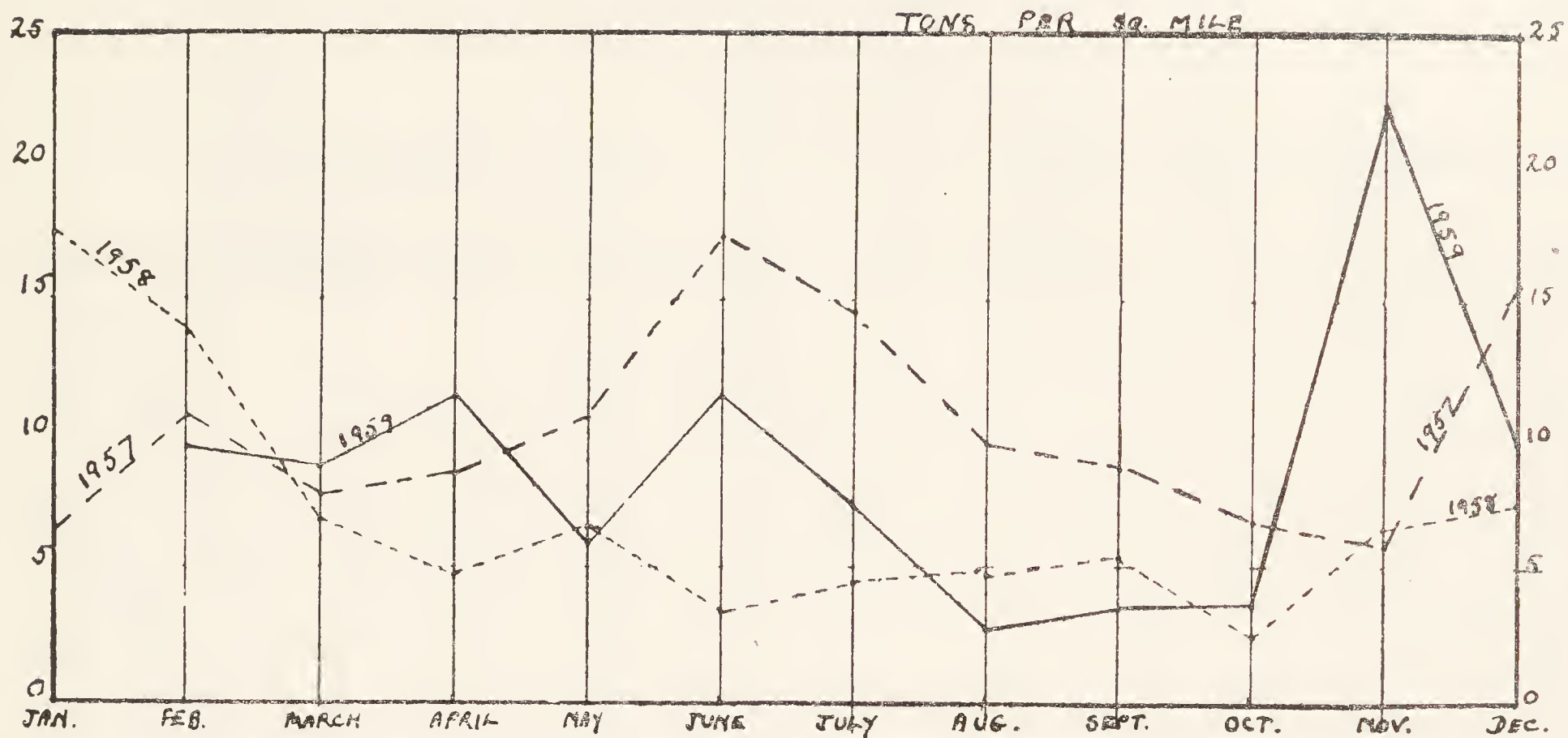
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1957 - 1959

SOLUBLE SOLIDS.



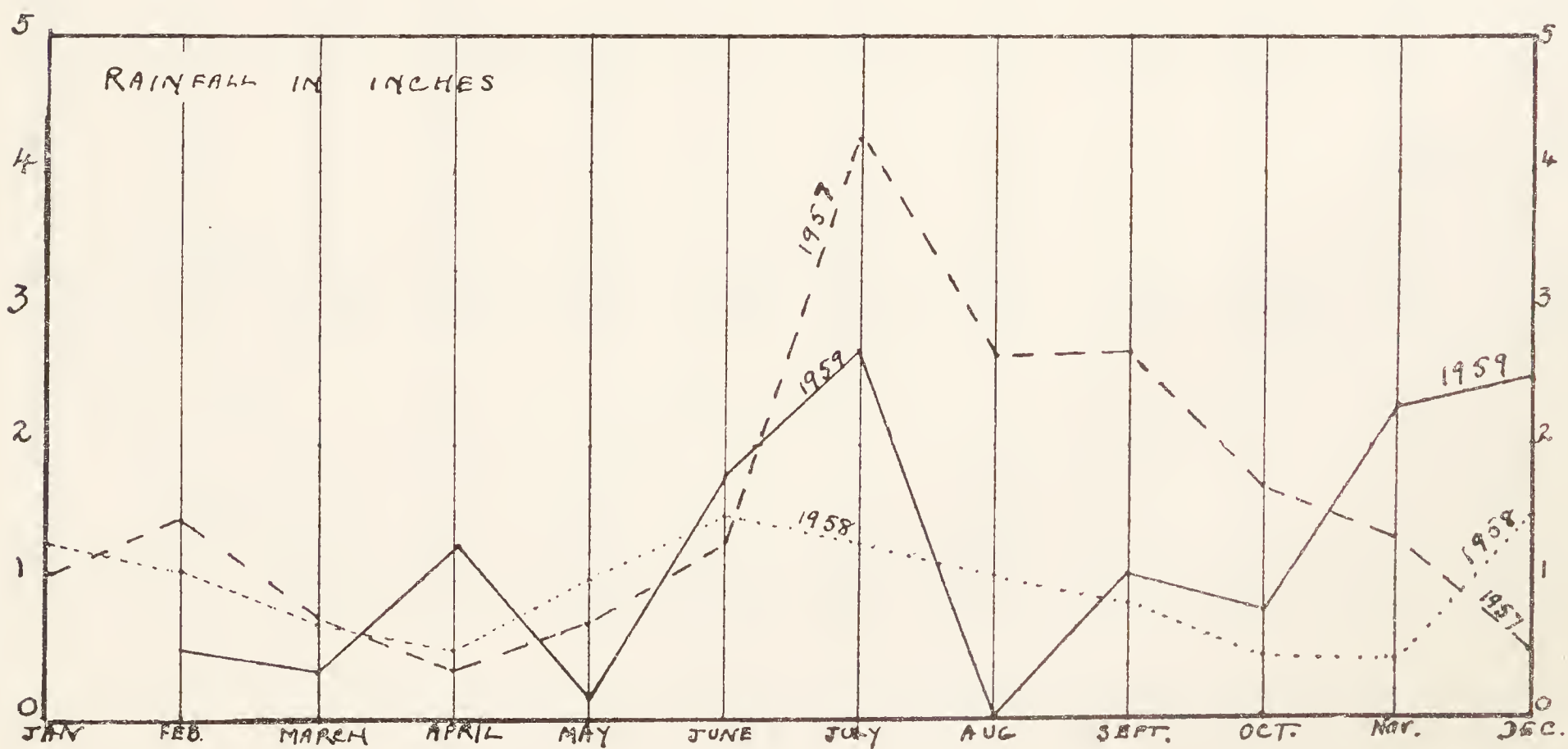
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1957 - 1959

INSOLUBLE SOLIDS



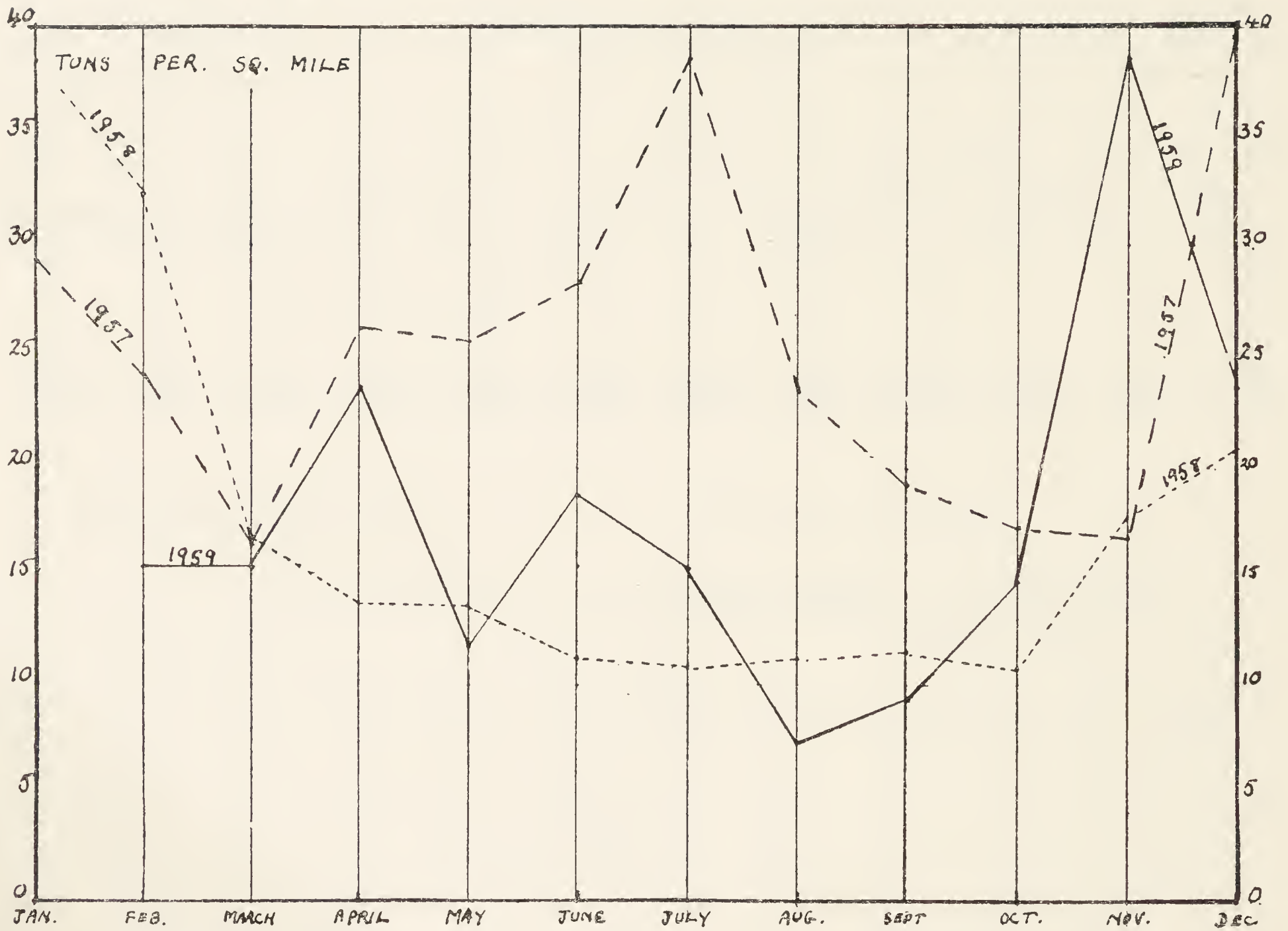
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1957 - 1959

RAINFALL



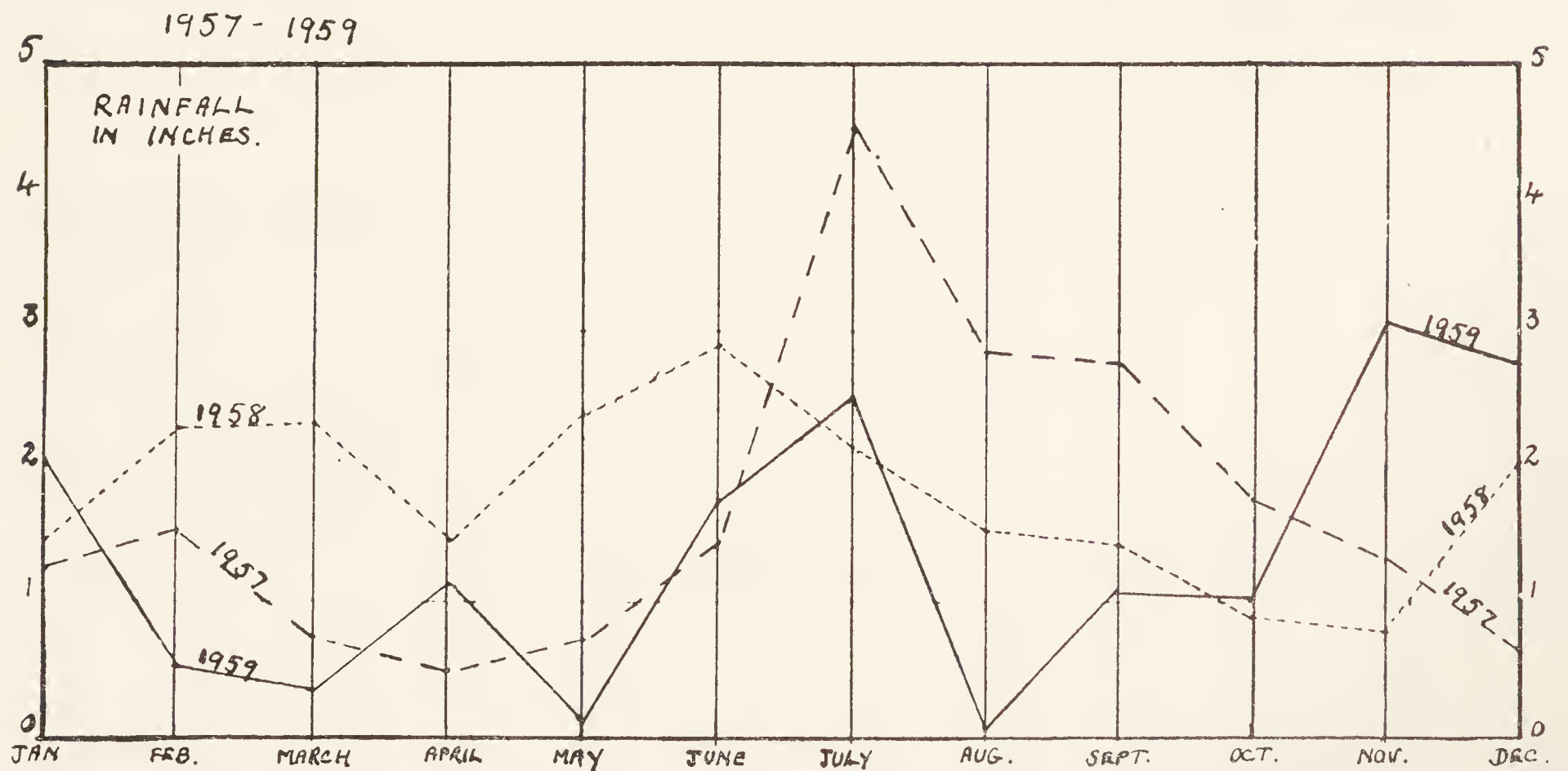
WARRENBY - INDUSTRIAL.

1957 - 1959

TOTAL SOLIDS.

Dormanstown—Semi-Industrial

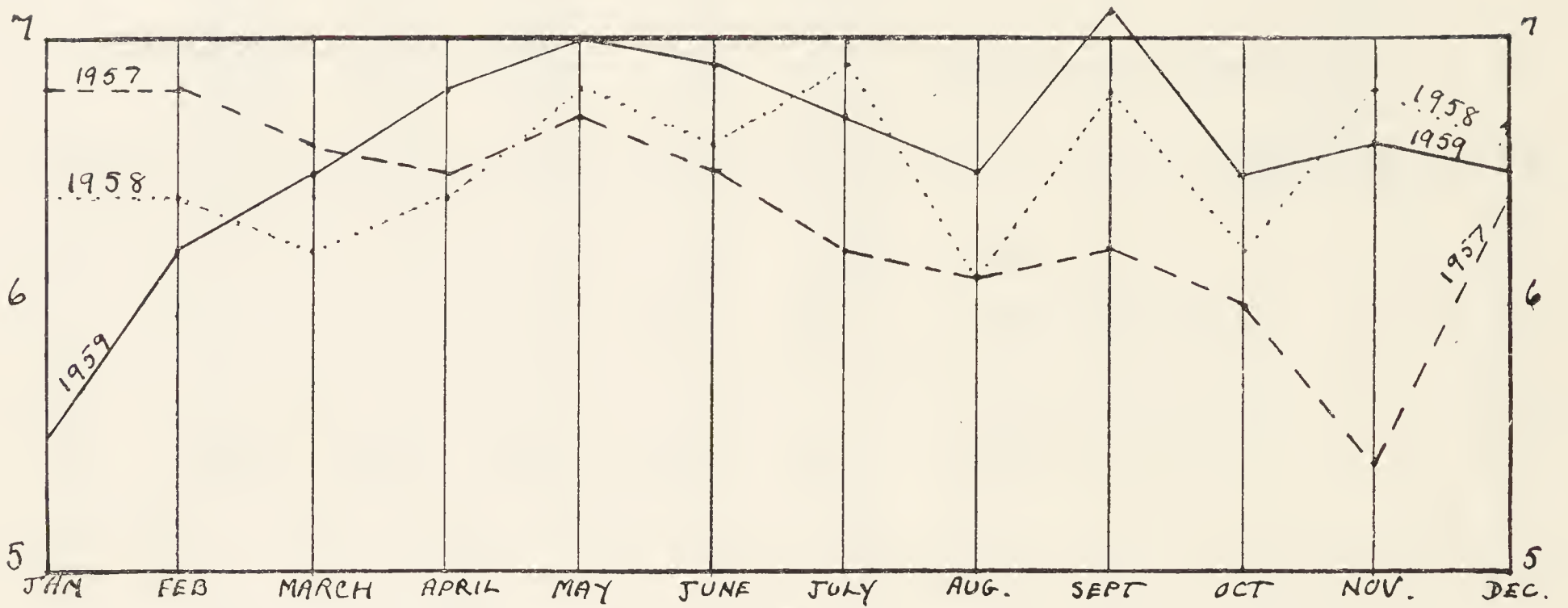
			A	B	C	D	E
January	...	...	2.04	5.5	13.31	17.74	31.05
February	...	...	0.50	6.2	7.55	7.45	15.00
March	...	...	0.32	6.5	6.88	6.98	13.86
April	...	...	1.19	6.8	10.49	9.05	19.54
May	...	...	0.19	7.0	5.01	6.54	11.55
June	...	...	1.76	6.9	5.91	6.82	12.73
July	...	...	2.49	6.7	7.28	9.01	16.29
August	...	...	0.05	6.4	2.57	4.27	6.84
September	...	...	1.14	7.1	9.12	7.38	16.50
October	...	...	1.03	6.4	12.96	16.30	29.26
November	...	...	3.13	6.6	9.06	13.74	22.80
December	...	...	2.79	6.5	5.24	14.02	19.26
Total			16.63	78.6	95.38	119.30	214.68
Average for 1959			1.385	6.55	7.95	9.94	17.89
Average for 1958			1.77	6.51	8.689	10.73	19.419
Average for 1957			1.655	6.35	7.584	12.024	19.608

DORMANSTOWN - SEMI-INDUSTRIALRAINFALL.

DORMANSTOWN - SEMI-INDUSTRIAL

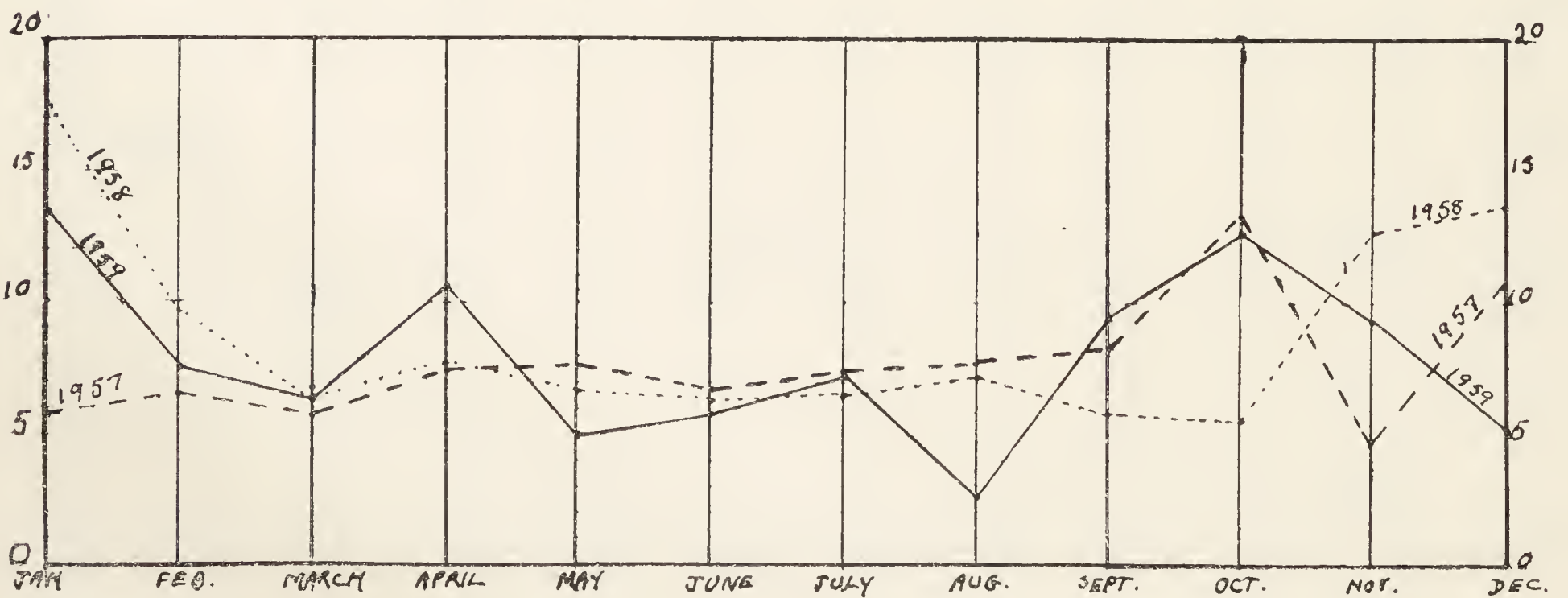
pH VALUE

1957 - 1959

DORMANSTOWN - SEMI-INDUSTRIAL.INSOLUBLE SOLIDS.

1957 - 1959

TONS PER SQUARE MILE

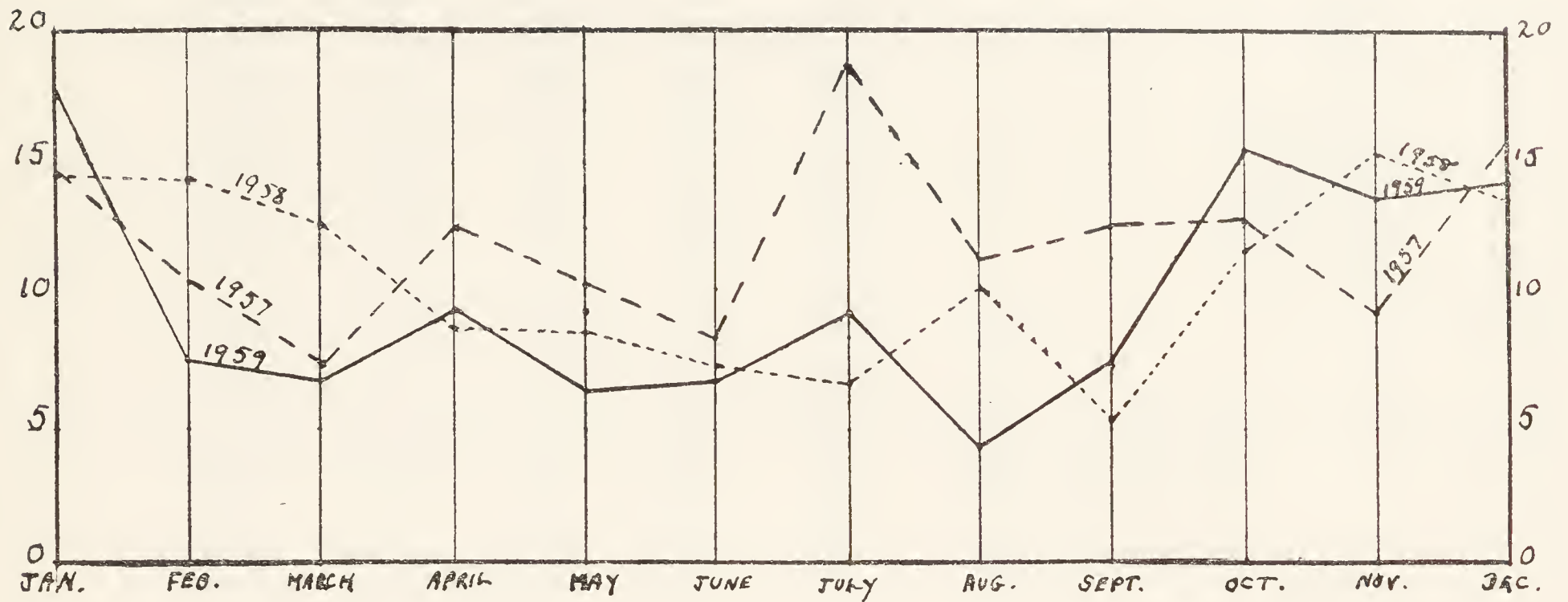


DORMANSTOWNSEMI-INDUSTRIAL.

1957 1959

SOLUBLE SOLIDS.

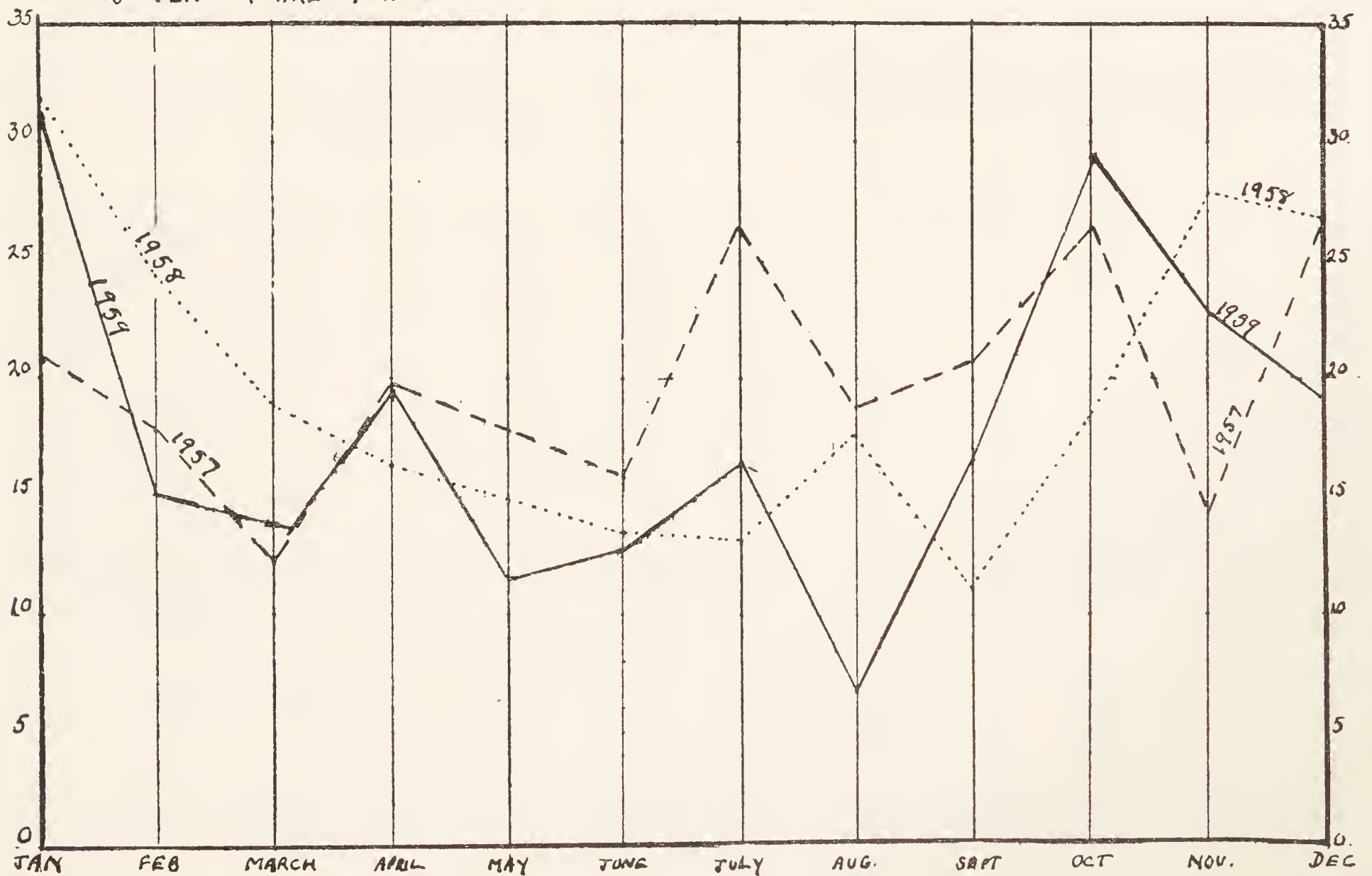
TONS PER SQ. MILE

DORMANSTOWN - SEMI-INDUSTRIAL.

1957-1959.

TOTAL SOLIDS.

TONS PER SQUARE MILE



Race Course—Residential

			A	B	C	D	E
January	...	...	2.58	5.0	8.75	29.42	38.17
February	...	...	0.46	6.1	4.58	4.81	9.39
March	...	...	0.34	6.2	4.51	4.21	8.72
April	...	...	1.07	6.2	6.38	6.48	12.86
May	...	...	0.20	7.0	6.19	5.34	11.53
June	...	...	2.06	7.0	7.92	6.12	14.04
July	...	...	2.57	6.5	4.84	7.30	12.14
August	...	...	0.01	6.1	1.70	3.36	5.06
September	...	...	1.09	6.6	5.34	4.07	9.41
October	...	...	0.99	6.2	6.68	10.52	17.20
November	2.90	6.4	4.94	8.22	13.16
December	2.27	6.8	2.67	8.53	11.20

Total	16.54	76.1	64.50	98.38	162.88
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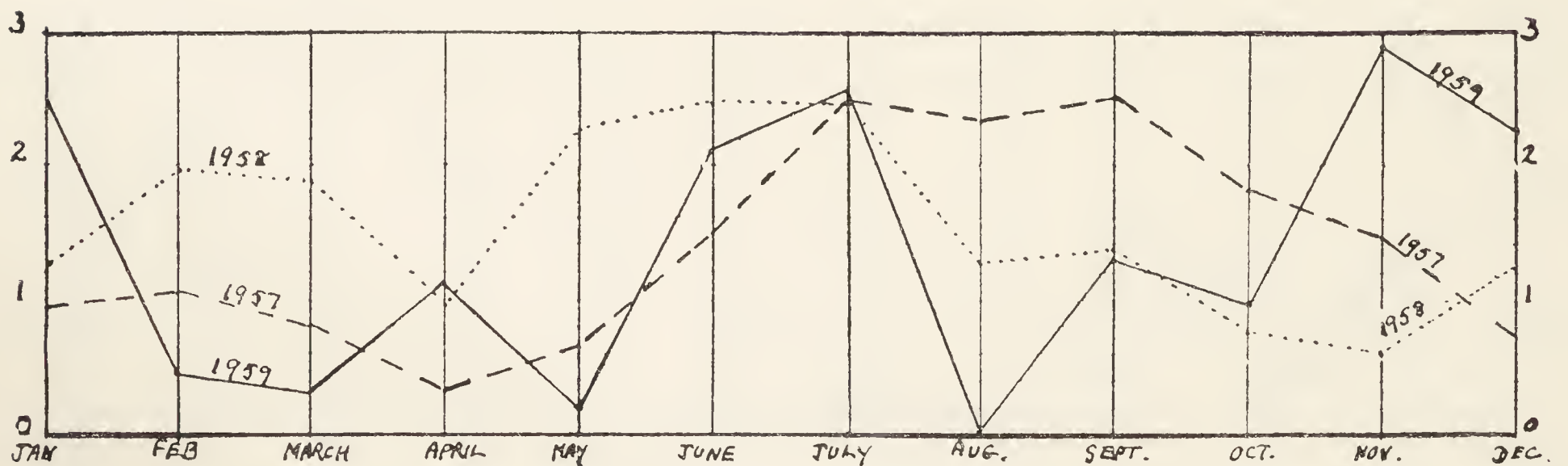
Average for 1959	1.378	6.34	5.375	8.19	13.57
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Average for 1958	1.53	5.833	5.225	10.70	15.925
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Average for 1957	1.39	6.083	5.071	9.163	14.235
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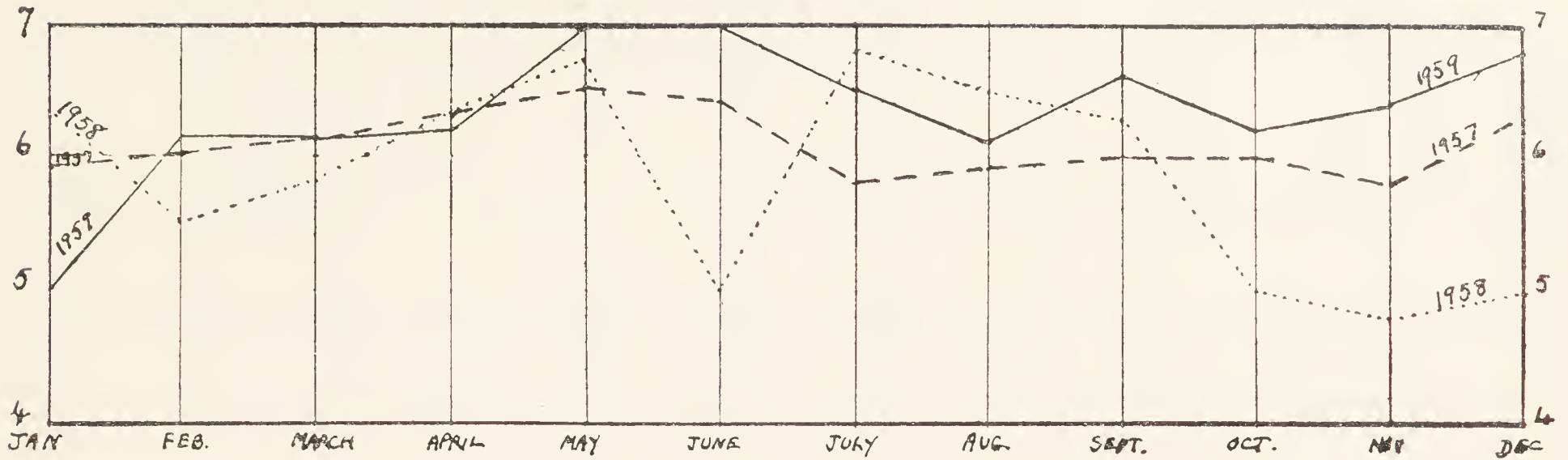
RACECOURSE - RESIDENTIAL.

1957 - 1959

RAINFALLIN INCHES.

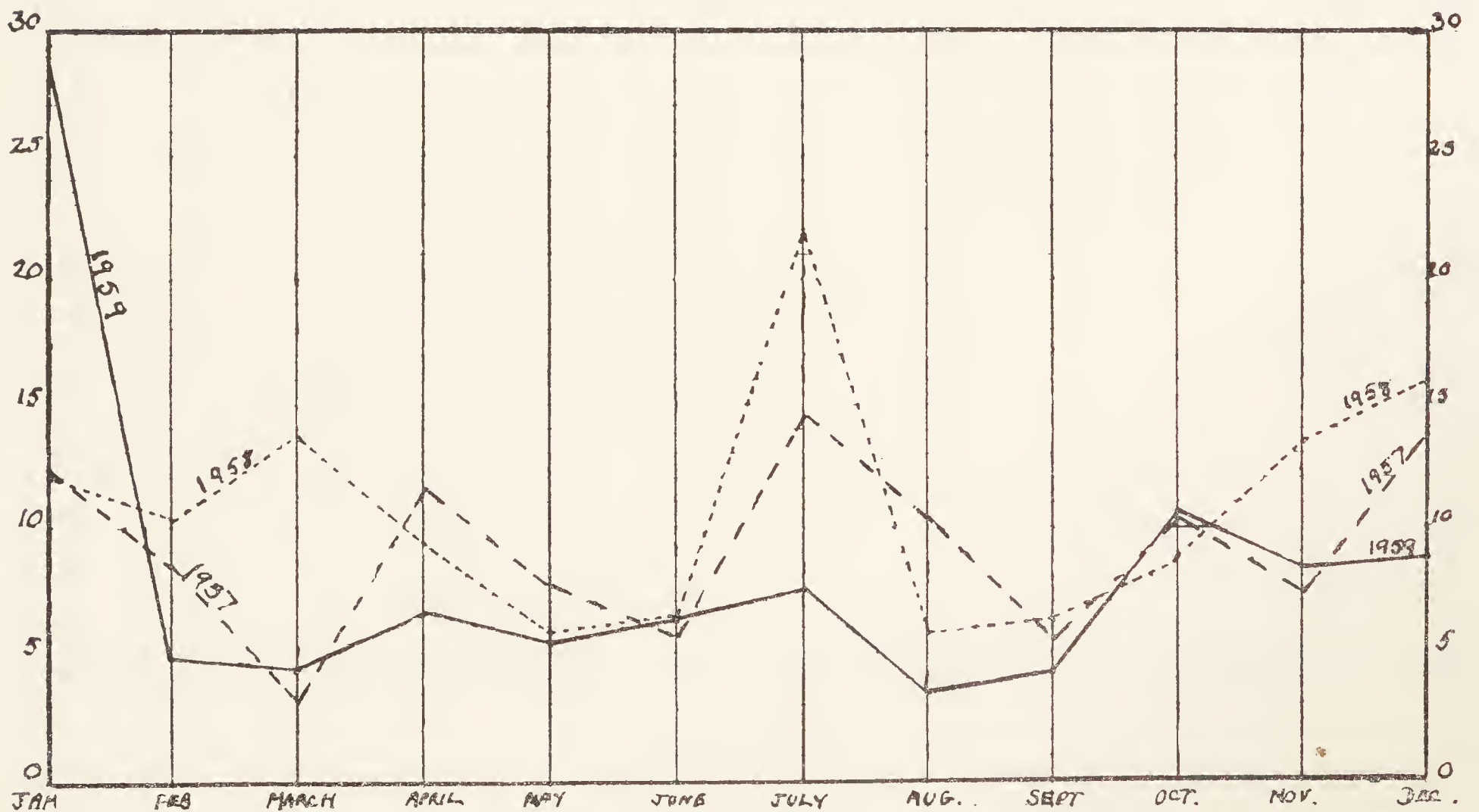
RACE COURSE - RESIDENTIAL.pH Value

1957 - 1959

RACE COURSE - RESIDENTIAL.SOLUBLE SOLIDS.

1957 - 1959

TONS PER SQ. MILE

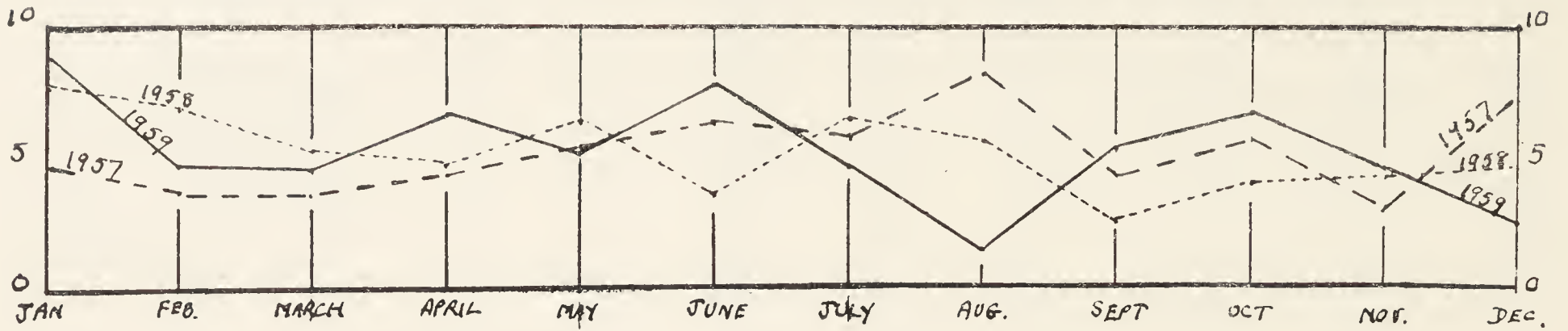


RACE COURSE - RESIDENTIAL

1957 - 1959

INSOLUBLE SOLIDS.

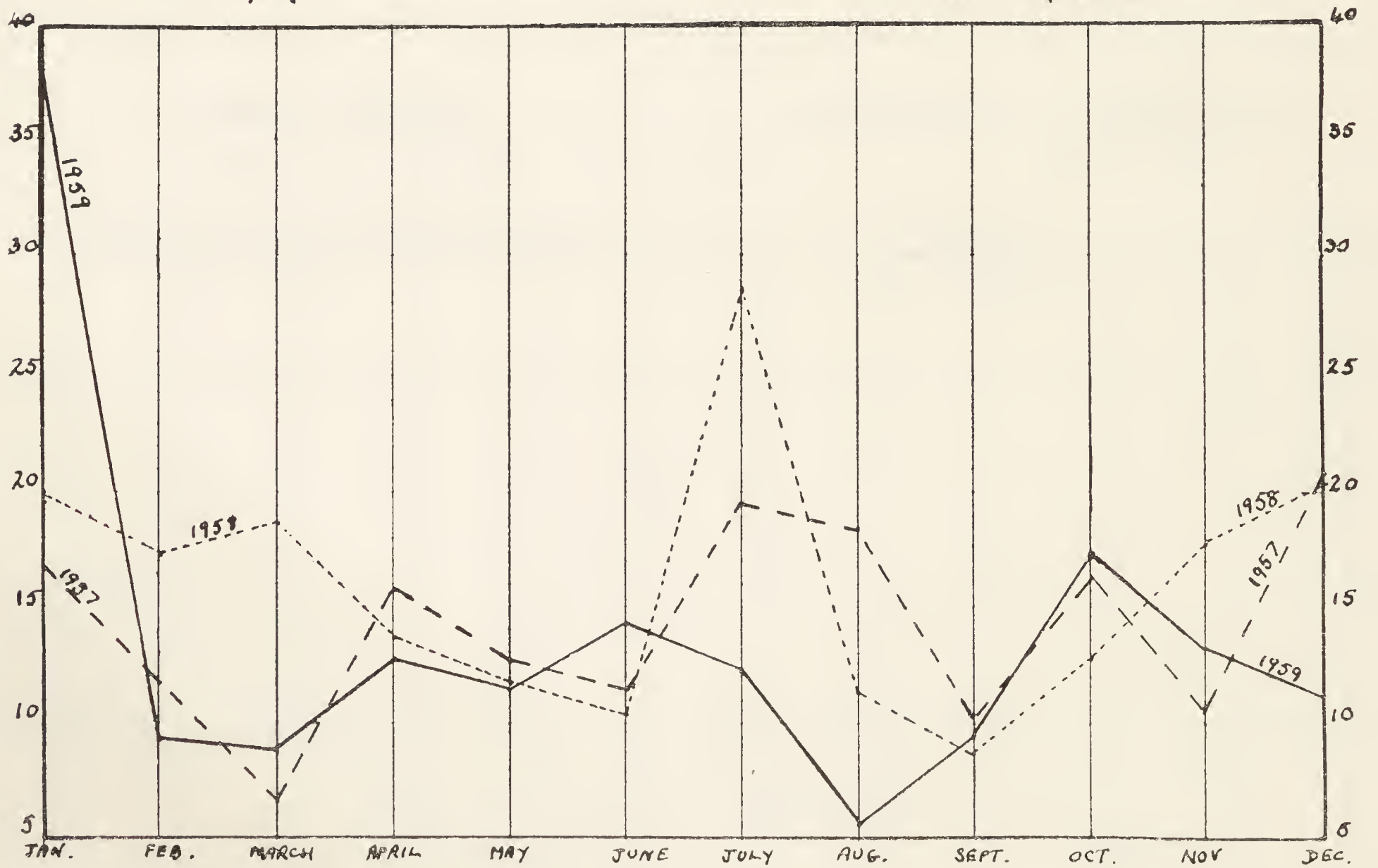
TONS PER SQ. MILE

RACE COURSE - RESIDENTIAL.

1957 - 1959

TOTAL SOLIDS.

TONS PER SQ. MILE



John E. Batty School—Residential

			A	B	C	D	E
January	...	...	2.82	5.0	9.84	18.27	28.11
February	...	...	0.48	6.0	6.46	3.14	9.60
March	...	...	0.33	5.8	5.91	4.88	10.79
April	...	...	1.18	5.7	7.15	7.00	14.15
May	...	...	0.24	6.5	5.61	6.80	12.41
June	...	...	2.06	6.5	8.18	4.81	12.99
July	...	...	2.40	5.0	5.41	6.51	11.92
August	...	...	0.09	6.0	2.54	3.27	5.81
September	...	...	1.05	6.8	5.61	4.78	10.39
October	...	...	1.30	6.2	6.18	7.40	13.58
November	...	...	3.36	6.3	4.98	6.09	11.07
December	...	...	2.95	7.0	4.34	9.52	13.86
Total			18.26	72.8	72.21	82.47	154.68
Average for 1959			1.52	6.06	6.017	6.87	12.89

Average total solids for the town in 1959—15.492 tons per square mile.

Average total solids for the town in 1958—17.576 tons per square mile.

Average total solids for the town in 1957—19.747 tons per square mile.

A	—	Rainfall in inches.	
B	—	PH Value.	
C	—	Insoluble solids	} Tons per square mile.
D	—	Soluble solids	
E	—	Total solids	

PH Value — Expresses degree of alkalinity of water.
 Below 7.0 shows acidity (represented by Coal Tar, Phenols, etc.)
 Above 7.0 shows alkalinity (soda, potash, ammonia).

It can be seen from these figures that the average total solids for 1959 has dropped as compared with the two previous years. This in all probability was due to the fine weather, lack of rainfall and less use of domestic fires. The average results from the two gauges sited at Dormanstown School and the Race Course, show a decrease.

Meat and Food Inspection

There are still three slaughterhouses in the town. Under the Slaughterhouse Act, 1958, only one of these can be brought up to the standard required, and this will be used by two butchers in the town.

All meat killed at these slaughterhouses is inspected by your inspectors and periodically inspections do take place on a Sunday.

In addition, shops throughout the town which sell food and foodstuffs are inspected and from the appended list it can be seen that the type of food condemned varies greatly :—

Article					Amount	
Miscellaneous tinned foods	...				942	lbs.
Fresh Meat	...	...	...	...	1,046 $\frac{3}{4}$	lbs.
Cake	...	...	...	...	69	lbs.
Fish	...	...	...	...	238 $\frac{1}{4}$	lbs.
Sausages	...	...	...	...	29	lbs.
Pies	...	...	...	...	6	lbs.
Chickens	...	...	...	...	237	lbs.
Cereals	...	...	...	...	6	lbs.
Pickles	...	...	...	...	16	lbs.
Cheese	...	...	...	...	2	lbs.
Bacon	...	...	...	...	18	lbs.
Butter	...	...	...	...	179	lbs.
Frozen Foods	...	...	...	...	28	lbs.
Meat	...	...	...	...	69	lbs.
Rabbits	...	...	...	...	15	lbs.
Jellies	...	...	...	...	3	lbs.

Visits were made during the year in connection with Meat and Food Inspections.

Number of animals killed — 2,961

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN 1959

				Cattle Excluding			Sheep and		
				Cows	Cows	Calves	Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	...	...		364	—	9	1435	1153	—
Number inspected	...	...		364	—	9	1435	1153	—
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci									
Whole carcasses condemned	...			—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	...			19	—	1	33	28	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	...	...	...	5.22	—	11.11	2.30	2.43	—
Tuberculosis only									
Whole carcasses condemned	...			—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	...			3	—	—	—	2	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	...	...	...	0.82	—	—	—	0.17	—
Cysticercosis									
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	...			8	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	...			1	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with cysticercosis	...	...	...	2.20	—	—	—	—	—

FRESH MEAT CONDEMNATIONS DURING 1959

Reason for Condemnation	BEASTS		PIGS		SHEEP		TOTAL
	Carcase	Offal	Carcase	Offal	Carcase	Offal	
	lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		
Active bacillosis ...	—	5	—	—	—	—	5
Tuberculosis ...	—	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	7	—	—	23 $\frac{3}{4}$
C. Bovis ...	—	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cirrhosis ...	—	36 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	56	162 $\frac{3}{4}$
Abscess ...	—	39 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	—	39 $\frac{1}{4}$
Actinomycosis ...	—	49	—	—	—	—	49
Angioma ...	—	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	—	—	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Pneumonia ...	—	7	—	—	—	—	7
Hydronephrosis ...	—	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$
Milk spots ...	—	—	—	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bruising ...	—	—	—	11	—	—	11
Nephritis ...	—	—	—	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Parasites ...	—	—	—	—	—	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Strongyles ...	—	—	—	—	—	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	15 $\frac{3}{4}$
Contamination ...	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Put into cold storage ...	610	—	—	—	—	—	610
TOTAL	610	250 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	101	—	85 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,046 $\frac{3}{4}$

PUBLIC CLEANSING AND SALVAGE

Refuse Collection

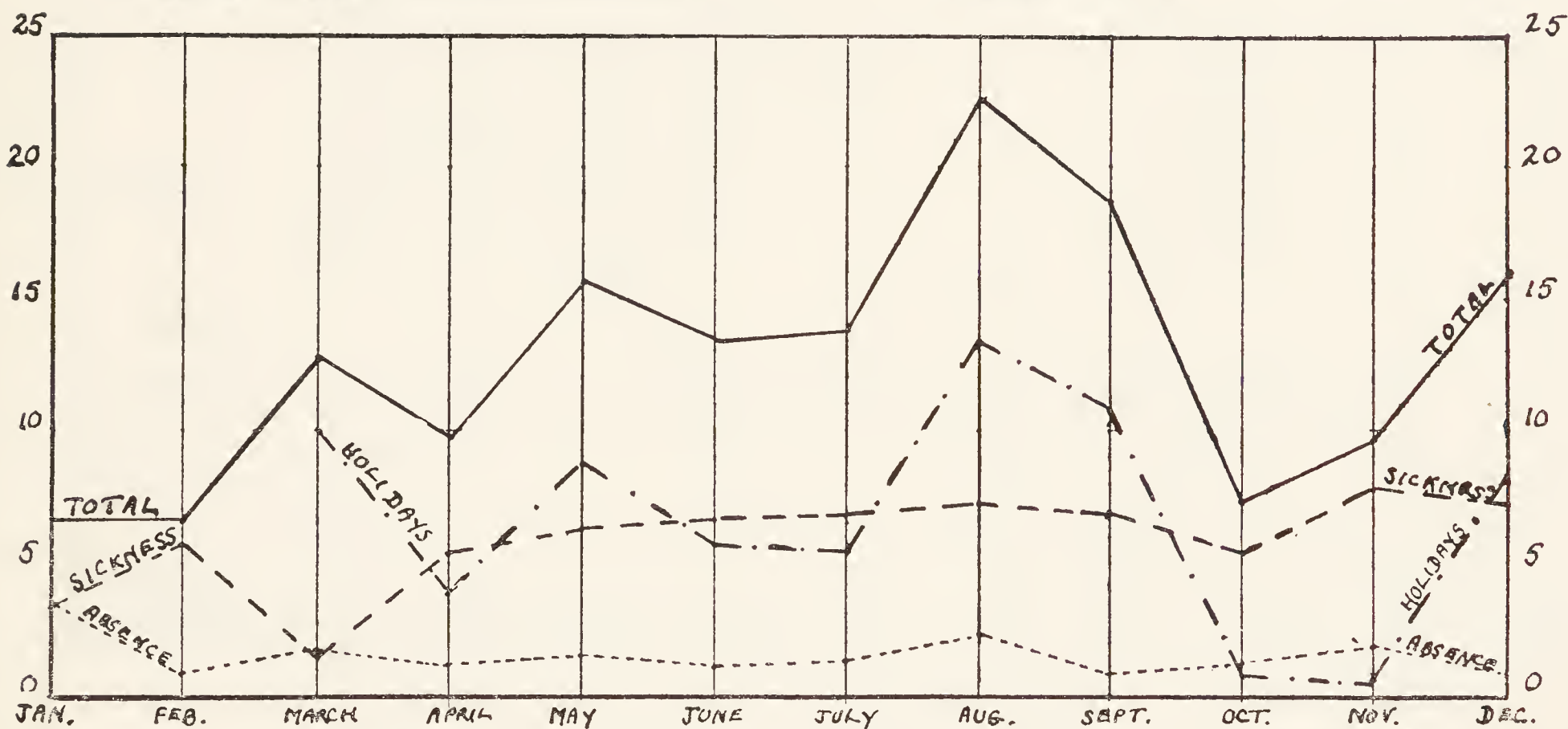
Refuse collection throughout the year has been kept as far as possible to a weekly collection. A new freighter fore and aft tipper was procured during the year and has given very satisfactory service.

At the latter end of the year it became apparent that labour of the right kind was going to be short and this did affect the service. Jobs connected with the new development on the estates which paid higher wages attracted the men from your department.

One problem which does affect all your services is the need for up-to-date garages and workshops, for at the present time, vehicles are having to be maintained and serviced in the open regardless of weather conditions. In fairness to your mechanic, the manner in which he has carried out repairs under these conditions is something to be seen and only by his zeal for the work has he done a reliable job.

REFUSE COLLECTION - 1959

TIME LOST



Refuse Disposal

The refuse is still being disposed on the Trunk Road tip on land belonging to Dorman Long & Company. The contractors in the town also use this tip to dispose of soil, etc., at a cost of 1/- per load and they themselves level all loads tipped. At times there is an abundant supply of soil and I feel that this material could have been put to better use.

Wanton damage to the building and fencing on the tip is still a grave concern to the department and the cost involved in paying for a watchman on the tip during the summer months — and even he being on the tip cannot prevent this damage completely — could be dispensed with if more supervision was given by the Police and if the culprits were brought to court and an example made of them.

Snow Clearing

From the 8th to the 17th January, 1959, snow fell in the Borough but it was cleared away without any outside labour or wagons. The Borough Engineer's

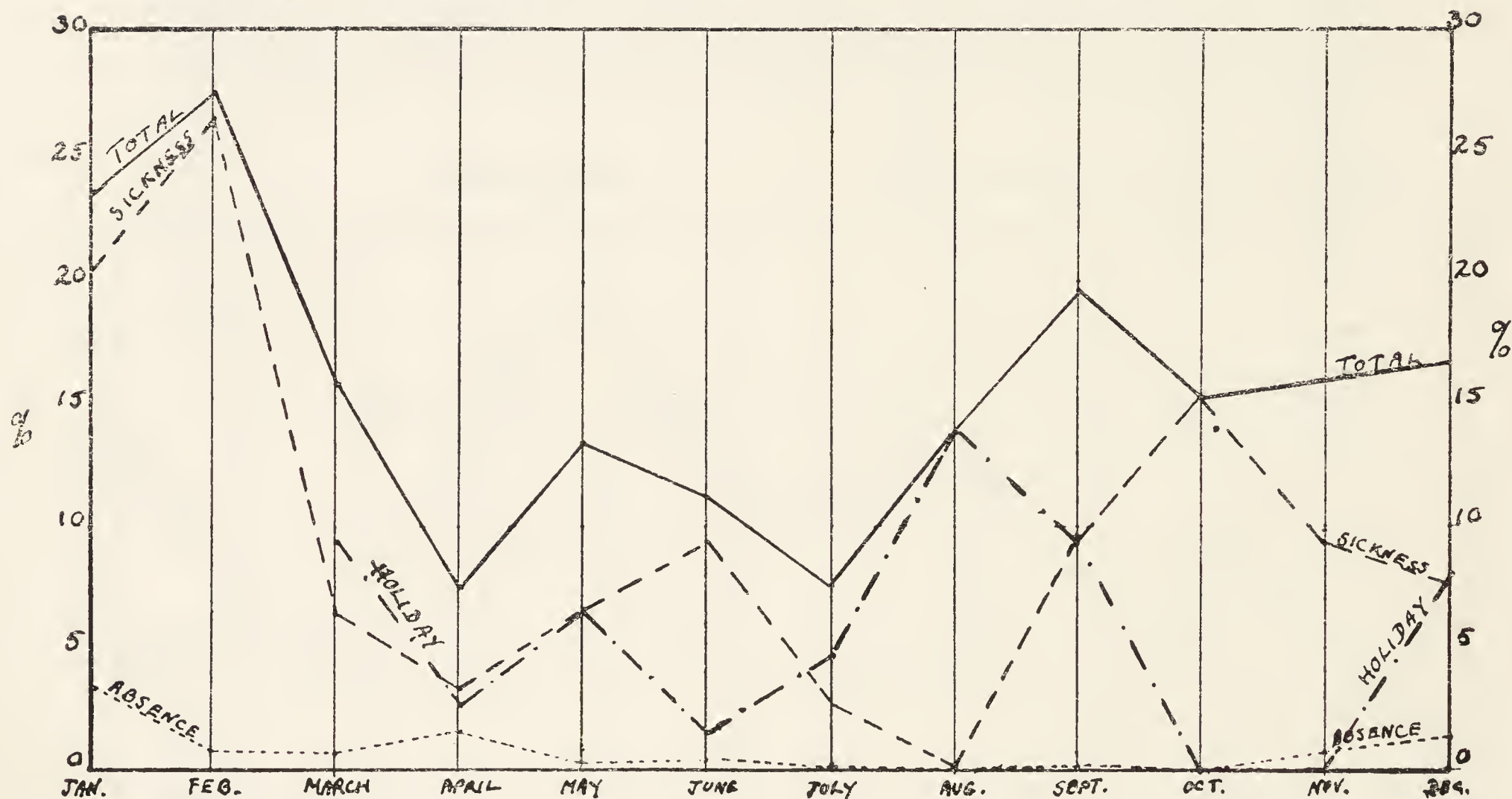
department and the Parks Superintendent's department did help with this work and I should like to thank the two departments concerned for their willing co-operation.

Street Cleansing

The two street cleansing machines were fully occupied during the year and in addition to electric trucks were brought into service in September. These two trucks have been found very satisfactory and the personnel working them would rather have this method than the street orderly barrows.

STREET SWEEPING 1959

Time Lost



Gully Cleansing

Your two gully cleansing machines have been employed in their respective districts and the number of gullies cleansed was 25,953 and sewers flushed was 2,030 throughout the year.

In addition one machine has been hired out to other authorities for cleansing of septic tanks.

From June to the middle of September the Esplanade and High Street were flushed with sea water each morning.

Appended below will be found a summary of the cleansing costs for the year ended 31st December, 1959 :—

Refuse Collection

Total number of loads	...	...	...	7,780
Total estimated tonnage collected	...	...	...	15,500
Weight of refuse per 1,000 pop. per day	...	...	...	29.8 cwts.
Net cost per ton collected	...	...	...	£1/5/2½d.
Net cost per 1,000 pop.	...	...	...	£683/16/8¼d.
Net cost per 1,000 premises	...	...	...	£1,843/15/5½d.

Refuse Disposal

Net cost per ton disposed	...	...	2/4½d.
Net cost per 1,000 pop.	...	...	£64/6/10¾d.
Net cost per 1,000 premises	...	...	£173/9/9¾d.

Street Sweeping

Total sq. yds. of surface cleansed during the year	...	...	37,430,000
Net cost per 1,000 sq. yds.	...	...	4/10¼d.
Net cost per 1,000 pop.	...	...	£318/8/1d.

Gully Cleansing

Total number of gullies cleansed	...	...	25,953
Net cost per 1,000 gullies	...	...	£75/8/3d.
Net cost per 1,000 pop.	...	...	£68/9/5¾d.

The Basis of this report is as follows:—

Estimated normal population	...	...	28,580
Approximate number of premises	...	...	10,600
Tonnage collected (estimated)	...	...	15,500
Cost of refuse collection	...	...	£17,029
Cost of refuse disposal	...	...	£1,839
Cost of street cleansing	...	...	£9,100
Cost of gully cleansing	...	...	£1,957

Salvage

Salvage during the year has been collected in the usual manner by means of trailers attached to each vehicle. Several special collections have had to be made from some shops in addition to the usual weekly collections from the trades people.

It is only by repeated warnings to the refuse collectors to bring in all salvage which is there for collection that your salvage supply from the townspeople has been satisfactory to a point, as yet some inhabitants still fail to appreciate the value of waste paper, etc.

During the year we were informed by Thames Board Mills Limited that they would again accept newspaper at an increased payment.

So much cardboard was still being brought in from another source that a new saw and hut had to be procured to deal with the amount.

Litter Bins

Some people pin their faith in new legislation, some believe this is the wrong approach.

Previous attempts to produce an anti-litter campaign have been by advertising and the enthusiasm of Cleansing Officers organising campaigns, etc.

It makes one wonder if a more direct approach to the citizen other than the threat of prosecution would be to emphasise the cost of litter clearance. The cost to the local authorities for removing litter is fantastic and only when a reduction is obtained can it be said that the results of an anti-litter campaign are favourable.

Prosecutions have been made under the Act, and there will be more, however they are too few to make any material progress in the desired direction. These fines have a salutary affect on the person concerned, but it only extends to his family.

In other countries such as Norway and U.S.A., maximum penalties include imprisonment, in New York for 15 days and for the third offence in California—6 months. Switzerland, however, feels that it is better to pin faith in the force of public opinion.

There seems to be a lack of firm approach towards enforcement, the general opinion being that where legislation has been in force for a long time only a limited success can be achieved. In France, where the police are on continual watch, they find it impossible to deal with all cases.

One thing is certain, if an anti-litter campaign is to be successful, the over-full litter bin must be eliminated.

It is only by constant reminders, by advertising, T.V., Press and cinema screens and the educating of the school children that we can hope to achieve any results.

It seems that the public and the residents of towns have again become non-litter minded, and it seems evident that the nearer the citizen is to his own front door the less likely he is to drop litter. This becomes more evident when considering the habits of people in relation to places affording only a transitory facility and convenience, e.g. bus terminals and coach parks. It is not generally appreciated by the public that cigarette ends and packets, small though they may be, accumulate with other rubbish to form a great aggregate which ultimately becomes offensive. Every citizen ought to realise that just as a house is no dirtier than its occupants, so no town is dirtier than those who live in it.

The provisions of the Litter Act must be enforced in such a way that those who ignore their moral responsibilities to the community must be brought to their senses. Prosecution is the only answer in this respect. Other ways of bringing this to the notice of the public is by reminders on the Cinema Screen, asking school teachers to keep reminding their pupils about the depositing of litter, probably through Townswomen's Guilds, notices on buses, posters on Refuse Vehicles, stickers could be attached to litter bins and probably an anti-litter request in the Town Guide, also book markers could be put in Library Books.

I feel that the more times the matter of this litter nuisance can be brought to the attention of the public, the better the results will be. It is no criterion for any person to drop litter because there is not a litter bin in the vicinity. At the present moment we have 290 litter bins throughout the town.

* * *

HOUSING STATISTICS

Number of new houses completed in 1959 :—

(a) Council	...	187
(b) Other	...	129

1. Inspection of dwellinghouses during the year :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts)	...	...	...	196
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	272
(2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	...	...	...	Nil
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	Nil

(3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	12
(4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	184
2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices :—	
(1) Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	175
(2) Number of dwellinghouses where work is in progress but not yet complete	Nil
(3) Number of notices in course of preparation (not yet served) ...	Nil
(4) Number of notices outstanding	9
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—	
A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
Number of dwellinghouses rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—	
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	Nil
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice :—	
(a) By owners	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
C. Proceedings under Section 1 :—	
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	7
(2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	3
(3) Number of dwellinghouses closed	4

In conclusion to this report I should once again like to express my thanks to the Chairman and all Members of the Public Health Committee, to the Medical Officer of Health, Chief Officials of the Council and the staff and workmen of the Department for their willingness and co-operation throughout the past 12 months towards completing the daily task and without which your Department would not have been able to achieve a successful year.

I remain, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

N. HUDSON,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

